(LXXII YEAR.) THE (Nº 166.) 285

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1777.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, *February* 25, 1777.

HIS majesty's ship Briſtol, which arrived at Portſmouth the 23d inſt. has brought from New York diſpatches from general Sir William Howe to lord George Germaine, of which the following is an extract:

Extract of a letter from general Sir William Howe to lord George Germaine, dated New-York, December 20, 1776.

"I have the honour to encloſe an extract of a letter from lieut. gen. Clinton, containing advice of his being in poſſeſſion of Rhode-Iſland, without any loſs of his majeſty's troops. The ſeaſon may be found too far advanced for him to proceed to Providence, but, if practicable, I am confident the attempt will be made; the advantages to be derived from this acquiſition are nevertheleſs very important.

In Jerſey upon the approach of the van of lord Cornwallis's corps to Brunſwick by a forced march, on the 1ſt inſt. the enemy went off moſt precipitately to Princeton, and had they not prevented the paſſage of the Kariton, by breaking a part of Brunſwick bridge, ſo great was the confuſion among them, that their army muſt inevitably have been cut to pieces.

My firſt deſign extending no further than to get and keep poſſeſſion of Eaſt-Jerſey, lord Cornwallis had orders not to advance beyond Brunſwick, which occaſioned him to diſcontinue his purſuit; but finding the advantages that might be gained by puſhing on to the Delaware, and the poſſibility of getting to Philadelphia, the communication leading to Brunſwick was reinforced, and on the 6th I joined his lordſhip with the 4th brigade of Britiſh, under the command of major general Grant. On the 7th, lord Cornwallis's corps, the guards excepted, who were left at Brunſwick, marched to Princeton, which the enemy had quitted on the ſame day. This corps marched in two diviſions on the 8th; the firſt, advancing to Trenton, reached the Delaware ſoon after the enemy's rear guard had croſſed. Their main army having paſſed the preceding day and night, took poſt on the other ſide of the river.

Lord Cornwallis, with the rear diviſion, halted at Maidenhead, ſix miles from Trenton, and marched at one o'clock next morning to Coryell's-Ferry, 13 miles higher up the Delaware, in ſome expectation of finding boats there, and in the neighbourhood, ſufficient to paſs the river; but in this he was diſappointed, the enemy having taken the precaution to deſtroy or to ſecure, on the ſouth ſide, all the boats that could poſſibly be employed for this purpoſe.

The paſſage of the Delaware being thus rendered impracticable, his lordſhip took poſt at Pennington, in which place and Trenton the two diviſions remained until the 14th, when the weather having become too ſevere to keep the field, and the winter cantonments being arranged, the troops marched from both places to their reſpective ſtations. The chain, I own, is rather too extenſive, but I was induced to occupy Burlington to cover the county of Monmouth, in which there are many loyal inhabitants; and truſting to the almoſt general ſubmiſſion of the country to the ſouthward of this chain, and to the ſtrength of the corps placed in the advanced poſts, I conclude the troops will be in perfect ſecurity.—Lord Cornwallis having deſired to return to Britain, the command in Jerſey is given to major general Grant, in whole approved good conduct I place the greateſt confidence.

I cannot too much commend lord Cornwallis's good ſervices during this campaign, and particularly the ability and good conduct he diſplayed in the purſuit of the enemy from Fort Lee to Trenton, a diſtance exceeding eighty miles, in which he was well ſupported by the ardour of his corps, who cheerfully quitted their tents and heavy baggage, as impediments to their march.

By preſſing the rebels ſo cloſe, they had not time to deſtroy the country, as they intended, or to remove their ſtores; by which a large quantity of proviſions, and plenty of forage, have been ſecured.

During lord Cornwallis's ſtay at Pennington, a patrol of thirty dragoons, from the 16th regiment, was ſent out to gain intelligence of a corps under command of general Lee, reported to be in Morris county, on their way to croſs the Delaware at Alexandria. Lieut. col. Harcourt deſired the direction of this detachment, and learning, as he proceeded, the ſituation of this corps, conſiſting of two thouſand men, and of general Lee's head-quarters, he contrived, by infinite addreſs and gallantry, to get to his houſe undiſcovered by the guard, ſurrounded it, and, overcoming all their reſiſtance, made the general a priſoner.

Being confident this gallant action will not eſcape his majeſty's gracious attention, it is needleſs for me to recommend lieut. col. Harcourt to the king's notice upon this occaſion.

I muſt alſo mention the ſignal ſervices of Sir William Erſkine, in his department of quarter-maſter general, whoſe indefatigable zeal has eminently contributed to the ſucceſs of this campaign; nor muſt I omit major Maitland, of the corps of marines, who has the command of the ſecond battalion of light infantry, in which he has diſtinguiſhed himſelf much to his honour.

The time of ſervice, for which moſt of the enemy's troops were engaged, being expired, their preſent ſtrength, from a review of the lateſt intelligence received, is about 8,000 on the ſouth ſide of the Delaware, and in Philadelphia; 3000 militia embodied in Morris county, New-Jerſey, and about 3000 at Peeks-Kill, North-Caſtle, and the ſmaller poſts in this province. Major-general Robertſon, who ſerved the campaign by his majeſty's permiſſion, will return to Britain by the earlieſt opportunity."

April 26. In purſuance of an act of parliament made in the preſent year of his majeſty's reign, entitled "an act to empower his majeſty to ſecure and detain perſons charged with or ſuſpected of the crime of high treaſon, committed in any of his majeſty's colonies or plantations in America, or on the high ſeas, or of the crime of piracy;" the king has been pleaſed, by warrants under his royal ſign manual, to appoint a certain meſſuage or building called Forton, on the Goſport ſide of Portſmouth harbour, in the pariſh of Alverſtoke, in the county of Southampton, and alſo a certain meſſuage or building called Old Mill priſon, ſituated in the borough of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, to be places of confinement for ſuch priſoners.

May 2. The emperor's journey to France puzzles many politicians. The diviſion of Poland followed his interview with the king of Pruſſia, and he is known to be the laſt prince to make a journey of this ſort for mere amuſement or pleaſure. It certainly has ſome great object, which will come to light, when the immenſe armies on foot now, and raiſing in almoſt every part of Europe, are in motion. It is thought in Holland, that two great ſchemes are in agitation; firſt, the diviſion of Italy, between the emperor and the houſe of Bourbon; and ſecondly, the driving the Turks out of Europe, in conjunction with the empreſs of Ruſſia, neither of which can be eaſily effected without the acquieſcence of France.

Great quantities of military ſtores are preparing at the Tower for North America.

A draught is ordered to be made from the regiments of infantry in Great-Britain, and alſo from Ireland, to be ſent to America; and recruiting parties are already gone out in order to ſupply their vacancies.

Extract of a letter from Madraſs, dated Auguſt 21, 1776.

"The trade of India is almoſt engroſſed by the French, to our very great prejudice. A French ſixty gun ſhip is now delivering her cargo, valued at ſixty-five thouſand pounds, and there remains on board her as much copper as coſt twenty thouſand pounds, which lord Pigot would not ſuffer them to land. A twenty gun ſhip ſailed yeſterday that had been delivered here. Theſe ſhips were conſigned to Meſſ. De Caſtro and De Fries, by gentlemen in Europe, whom they have commiſſioned to ſend them."

BOSTON, *July* 3.

By a letter from Albany, dated the 28th ult. we learn, that the enemy's fleet and army are arrived at Crown-Point—that they have ſent ſtrong detachments, one to cut off Fort-George, and the other either to ſurpriſe Skeenſborough, or throw themſelves on the communication between that and Ticonderoga.

The advices by the Hartford poſt make the enemy very conſiderable at Crown-Point.

Sunday laſt three of the enemy's frigates went into the harbour of Truro, and took from thence a brig belonging to this ſtate, which had been pretty well gutted of a valuable cargo.

Yeſterday the cargo of Heſſians, lately mentioned to have been taken by one of the ſtates veſſels of war, and ſent into Townſend, arrived ſafe in this town, under a proper guard, and were eſcorted to a place of as great ſafety as New-York, to which place they at firſt ſet ſail for.

HARTFORD, *July* 7.

Our accounts from the northward are ſo various and uncertain, that we are unable to give our readers any thing particular from that quarter.

We hear the militia from the weſtern part of this ſtate, and the county of Berkſhire, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſett's-Bay, who univerſally turned out and marched for Ticonderoga, on the alarm laſt week, are all returned, but ſtill hold themſelves in readineſs to proceed on the ſhorteſt notice, for the relief of our brethren on that ſtation.

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, dated June 20.

"On the 17th inſtant, about 1 o'clock, the camp was alarmed with the firing of a number of guns at a ſmall diſtance from the French lines—two ſoldiers of col. Hale's regiment were killed and one made priſoner, by a party of Indians. The ſame day a ranging party had a lieutenant wounded and two men killed: They brought in a ſcalp and ornaments of an Indian who appeared to have been of ſome note amongſt the warriors. On the 19th inſtant a ſoldier was made priſoner by three Indians and a Frenchman, but made his eſcape in the evening. Indians have been almoſt every day diſcovered near this place."

KINGSTON (*Eſopus*) *July* 7.

Accounts from the Northward.

The enemy have lately made their appearance at Crown-Point, and by their gaſconades would lead us to believe that they mean to carry all before them.—It is ſaid that one party is to come by Skeenſborough on the eaſt, and one by Oſwego on the weſt, and ſo to take Fort-George, and then Albany, &c. &c. But if they were in force for all theſe movements, which cannot be unleſs it ſhould rain ſoldiers to fill up their exhauſted regiments, it is not unworthy of conſideration how the gentlemen are to obtain proviſion during theſe excurſions through a wilderneſs. The general hath thought proper to call out a conſiderable part of the militia to watch their motions, and ſtrengthen the ſeveral poſts. The enemy have engaged in their ſervice ſeveral of the Aſhmeſaine Indians (the ſame who killed ſome of our people at Sabbath-Day Point) who lately fell in with a party of tories going into Canada, and, ſuppoſing them to be better men, put them all to the ſword."

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated June 30, 1777.

"The enemy are landed at Crown-Point and Chimney-Point, where they have been for ſeveral days—Their ſtrength unknown.—Since their landing they have ſent out two parties, one by the way of Otter-Creek, the other through Jeſſop's-Patent; the one by the way of Otter-Creek, it is ſuppoſed, a good account will be given of, as the people on the grants were ſome days ago ready to meet them. One half the militia is ordered out, I ſuppoſe to keep open the communication between Fort-Edward and Lake-George."

We have juſt now heard that two officers, of col. Ganſevoort's regiment, have been ſcalped, but at what place is not mentioned.

FISH-KILL, *July* 10.

We hear by expreſs, and by the Albany poſt, that Ticonderoga is in the hands of the enemy. The account we have received is very imperfect; the poſt ſays he juſt came off as the expreſs arrived at Albany, and informs that our people had retreated from the fort, being unable to defend it; they brought off their ſmall arms, &c.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Stanwix, dated the 4th inſt.

"Enſign Spoore, of capt. De Witt's company, was out with 16 men cutting ſods at the Wood-Creek Landing, where a party of Indians fired on them.—This place is about a mile from the fort. I took a party of men and went after them, but was a little too late. I found one of our men on the road half dead and ſcalped, another coming in, ſhot through both arms; and about two miles further I found a third dead and ſcalped, with a tomahawk ſticking in his head. I ſtill purſued on farther, but it being towards evening, and having no proviſion, I thought beſt to return, and brought in the wounded and dead men. Four men and the enſign they took off with them, two of whom were of my company. This is another ſpecimen of the tender mercies of the king of Britain, in his hiring the ſavages to murder us. By this alſo you may read what unnatural animals the tories are, who have an immediate hand in promoting theſe barbarities.

"Yeſterday our worthy chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Maſon, arrived ſafe. Capt. Gregg the ſame day was wounded; he is much better, and likely to recover."

We learn that a man was hanged at Albany a few days ago, who had been recruiting for the enemy.—Another was hanged the other day at Livingſton's manor, for a ſimilar crime.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 15.

Extract of a letter from general SCHUYLER *to general* WASHINGTON.

"*Dear Sir*, *Saratoga, July* 7, 1777.

"Soon after I had diſpatched the letter which I did myſelf the honour to addreſs to your Excellency from Stillwater, I met with lieutenant colonel Hay, deputy quarter-maſter general, who was at Ticonderoga: He informs me that on Saturday it had been agreed upon to retreat from Ticonderoga, and Mount Independence: That between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, general St. Clair, with the reſt of the general officers and the army, marched out of the lines at Mount-Independence; that colonel Long, with about ſix hundred men, embarked on board our few veſſels, and in batteaux; that juſt before they arrived at Skeenſborough they were overtaken by the enemy's veſſels, in which we loſt all our ammunition.

"The troops under col. Long are arrived at Fort-Anne; where general St. Clair is with the main body I have not yet learnt—Col. Hay imagined he would come by the way of Skeenſborough; if ſo, he will fall in with the enemy, who have taken poſſeſſion there.—Captain Dantignore, who is juſt arrived here, confirms colonel Hay's account, except as to general St. Clair, who he underſtood was to march to No. 4—this is not likely. I have diſpatched an officer to meet general St. Clair, and requeſted that he ſhould march by the ſhorteſt rout to Fort-Edward. As I have related the above from memory, I may have omitted ſome, and miſapprehended other circumſtances. It is impoſſible to ſay what poſt we ſhall take; it depends on the rout the enemy mean to purſue."...

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

From New-York we learn, that general Sir Henry Clinton, having bullied the miniſtry, has returned to New-York, accompanied by lord Clinton, and two other lords, as volunteers, and no other recruits.—That the perſon who was killed, attempting to take the cannon in the affair of lord Stirling, as mentioned in our paper of the 2d inſt. was the hon. Mr. Finch, ſon of the earl of Winchelſea, who came out this ſpring as a volunteer.—after he fell, his horſe came over and was taken by our army.—Finch was buried with great pomp by general Howe.

We cannot learn that the enemy are yet certainly moved from New-York, but by an officer from Amboy we are informed, that there were, as they could learn, only 3000 Britiſh troops on Staten-Iſland—and that between 80 and 90 ſail of veſſels left Sandy Hook laſt Friday, but whether any troops were on board we cannot find.

We are further told, that all the reinforcements general Howe has reaſon to expect this ſpring, amounting to about 2000, are arrived.—That general Heiſter, commander in chief of the Heſſians at New-York, having

met with an affront, was gone or going home, much disgusted—and by all accounts his corps was much reduced in point of numbers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany to his friend in this city, dated July 10, 1777.

"The seventh instant we had a report of the loss of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, without a single circumstance, of consequence not easily credited. But at night col. Hay, D. Q. M. general, who was the last off the ground, and had left Fort Anne that morning, arrived; by him we got an account that the evacuation of those posts was made the most sudden, and with the greatest confusion and precipitation, after a council of war of the general officers, to the great regret of the army, who were in high spirits, and enraged at leaving every thing behind them.

"Gen. St. Clair retreated with the main body of the garrison, by the way of Castletown, and as yet has not been heard of this way. What batteaus were fit for service, it is said about seventy, with some armed schooners, and two howitz and about five or six hundred men, retreated by water up the South bay to Skeensborough, and had got within two miles of that place, when the wind failing, and being closely pursued by the enemy who had a bomb ketch that outsailed them, after engaging them some time, not being able to tow them quite to the landing to get some cannon on shore to make a stand, were obliged to abandon boats and vessels, and were attacked by the enemy, who they beat back; and as Mr. Winslow has left the pay office, and in the artillery, Mr. Pierce got up just time to secure secure the military chest and public papers which Mr. Winslow had caused to be put into a batteau; as for giving you any distinct particulars, it is impossible. We have lost all our cannon, ammunition, stores, provisions, medicines, and baggage, tents, boats, and vessels; not a single thing destroyed, as we hear.

"The day of the retreat the garrison was reinforced with eight hundred men, who drove in ninety head of fat cattle, all which we believe are gone, with all the waggons, ox teams and horses, both public and private. The enemy then attacked our people, who were retired to Fort Anne, they consisted of a party of light armed foreigners, and, it is said, some Canadians and Indians; they were beat back to Skeensborough, and our party surrounded a large scouting party of the enemy, and sent to general Schuyler, who is at Fort Edward, for a supply of ammunition, which was immediately sent. The Salverick militia requested to turn out volunteers to go with it, they came up with the enemy, had a smart skirmish, took a captain, lieutenant, ensign, doctor, and some privates, prisoners. Major Rantalaer, brother to Phil. is wounded, having his thigh broke. Half the militia, on the first alarm, was ordered up, and since that the other half; and yesterday gen. Nixon set off for Fort Edward with his brigade, suppose about a thousand. You know what dependance can be placed on the militia of this county. If gen. Schuyler can but collect a respectable army of continental troops and militia at Fort Edward, this country may be saved; otherwise nothing can prevent their forming a junction, if gen. Howe comes up. Sir John Johnson is at Oswego. it is reported, with eight hundred men besides Indians, others say only forty-five regulars, some Canadians and Indians, inviting the Indians to meet him there with Butler, that he may speak to them of peace, as the commissioners at Albany have done; and desires them only to go with him as companions, and see how brave he is; he does not want any-assistance, he tells them.

"I now take off my pen, to hear farther. Seven o'clock in the evening; Mr. Tucker and Dr. Potts are just come in; they left gen. St. Clair with the main body, at some place between Bennington and Castletown; that they are to be with gen. Schuyler at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning; much fatigued, but in good spirits. By their accounts the rear of general St. Clair's was attacked about seventeen miles from Mount Independence, and five from Castletown, by eighteen companies of light infantry and grenadiers, and were engaged for two hours; our main body was got into Castletown, and on hearing the firing, some regiments were detached to support the rear guard, when both parties quitted the firing and retreated, seemingly satisfied with each other. A col. Reed, a gentleman of veracity, declared he counted, with the point of his sword in a certain circumference, fifty of the enemy lying, and from the appearance of the slain lying about, he believes on his honour, they must have lost three hundred dead on the field; what our loss is cannot say, but there are four or five hundred missing in that affair. Our people fell in with a foraging party, one capt. Frazer, forty-five regulars and a number of Canadians and Indians; they say they drove the party, and got possession of their cattle, on which they lived, having taken no provisions with them from Mount Independence.

"Of the prisoners taken in the affair, when major Ransalaer was wounded, a capt. Montgomery, a relation of gen. Montgomery, wounded in the leg, and a doctor, are come in. By the last accounts from headquarters, we have a strong party at Fort Anne, have brought off from Fort George forty pieces of cannon, fifteen tons of powder, a quantity of provisions, and getting away the remainder of the stores, to be in readiness to destroy the vessels on that lake, and evacuate that post which is useless to us, unless we had a strong army here. Gen. Schuyler and the troops with him in good spirits; the militia from every part moving up, but I hope that will not prevent continental troops coming, for in them is all our hopes. Oh for some Virginia riflemen, col. Morgan's regiment would be of great use this way. It is reported that the road to the eastward are full of men, but I much fear it is tory news to make people as ready to turn out, as was the case after the death of gen. Montgomery, when they were afraid we should have twice the number of men necessary, so got few or none. We shall however keep ourselves in readiness to secure the public paper and our baggage, but which way, have not yet determined, should we be obliged to move."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated March 22, 1777.

"If the brave Americans can support themselves this campaign, I consider them as free and independent, for England this summer will be ruined, and will no longer insult France and Spain, who are in such a respectable situation as to be able to check her arrogance; and no doubt but she must be greatly vexed to see Americans in alliance with France and Spain, and their vessels protected by the former.

"We this morning hear that sixty Hessians have deserted from one of the transports at Dorte, that they are in general discontented, and will desert the first opportunity, in Europe and America."

Description of counterfeit continental eight dollar bills, dated May 9, 1776.—They are done from copper-plate, or other engraving; the words in the face of the bill are crowded together, so as scarce to leave any space between them; the letters stand very irregular, and in some lines are smaller than others, whereas in the true bills they are all uniform, with regular spaces between the words. The o in No. is much smaller than the true ones; in the words *EIGHT*, of the denomination, the top of the T is strait, which should be thus T; in the second line the word Bearer is close to the bottom of the large T, which is not so in the genuine bills; in the device, the harp is rather larger, and the letters of the motto are smaller, and not so well shaped as the true ones; in the word MAJORA, the tail of the J turns to the right hand, and looks something like L. The back is also badly imitated, the flowers round it are larger and not like the genuine ones; in the word EIGHT the first four letters are close together, and the T stands in the middle between them and the word DOLLARS. The paper is something smoother and a little whiter than the true bills, and has some small specks of isinglass; but the whole is so badly executed that they may readily be detected.

There are also counterfeit four dollar bills, dated February 17, 1776, but so basely done, that, on the least inspection, no person can be deceived by them.

Published by order of the board of treasury,

July 12, 1777. JOHN GIBSON, Auditor-general.

In CONGRESS, *July 16, 1777.*

Resolved, That for carrying into execution the resolve respecting col. Nichola's corps of invalids, the following plan for raising one company, be adopted for raising the whole of the said corps.

1. That the director general of the continental hospital be desired to give directions to the physicians and surgeons, in the different departments, at a reasonable distance from Philadelphia, that before they discharge any sergeants, corporals, or private men from the hospitals as unfit for service, they consider whether such men are actually, or likely soon to be, capable of doing garrison duty, and if thought so, to mention it in the discharge, that they may not be entirely discharged from the service, but transferred from the regiment they actually belong to that of invalids. And that in case such men are at a distance from their respective regiments, the director or steward of each hospital send such men to Philadelphia in the best manner circumstances will admit.

2. That notice be sent by the board of war, to the generals commanding the armies, of the raising a corps of invalids, and they be desired to give orders to the officers commanding regiments, that in case they have any sergeants, corporals, drummers, or private men deemed incapable of doing field duty, such men should be examined by the director of the hospital, or some other physician or surgeon, and if judged fit for garrison duty, that they be not discharged, but transferred to the invalid corps, and sent to Philadelphia as soon as possible. Men having only one leg, or one arm each, if otherwise capable of doing garrison duty, are to be deemed proper recruits for this corps.

3. That the following advertisement be published in the several newspapers as soon as possible, viz.

War-Office, July 16, 1777.

The congress being desirous to make provision for such men as suffer in the military service of the United States, have directed a regiment of invalids to be immediately raised for the reception of such as have already been, or may in future be rendered by wounds or disorders incapable of doing field duty, but are yet fit for garrison service, notice is hereby given that all persons in Philadelphia, or within twenty miles round, who are under continental half pay, on account of incapacities contracted in the service, must within fifteen days repair to Philadelphia, and shew themselves to col. Nichola in Front-street, four doors below the coffee-house, that if judged capable of duty they may be put on full pay. All other persons, who have served in the armies of the United States, within the above description, though not on half pay, may present themselves, and if judged capable, they will be immediately received. All such as are above twenty miles from Philadelphia, must apply to the nearest continental general, field officer, physician or surgeon, who are desired to forward such as they judge fit for the corps of invalids. Officers who, from wounds or disorders contracted in the service, are rendered unfit for field duty, must signify their pretensions, with certificates from continental physicians or surgeons, to the board of war. As this corps is intended not only as a provision for disabled officers and soldiers, but as a school for propagating military knowledge and discipline, no officers need apply but such as produce ample certificates of their having served with reputation, and having supported good characters both as citizens and soldiers. Officers and soldiers who have engaged during the war will be preferred.

Published by order of the board of war,

RICHARD PETERS, sec.

In CONGRESS, *May 29, 1777.*

Resolved, That no persons, horses, or carriages, going to the army with provisions, and returning from thence, be pressed on any pretence whatever.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Ordered, That this be published and continued in all the news-papers.

In CONGRESS, *June 10, 1777.*

RESOLVED,

I. THAT for supplying the army of the United States with provisions, one commissary general and four deputy commissaries general of purchases; and one commissary general and three deputy commissaries general of issues, be appointed by congress.

II. That each of the said commissaries and deputy commissaries be authorized to appoint for himself one clerk.

III. That the deputy commissaries general have authority to appoint as many assistant commissaries to act under them as may from time to time be necessary, and the same to displace at pleasure, making returns thereof to the commissaries general respectively, who shall have full power to limit their numbers, to displace such as they shall think disqualified for the trust, and direct their respective deputy commissaries general to appoint others in their stead: that special care be taken by the officers empowered as aforesaid, to appoint none but persons of probity, capacity, vigilance, and attachment to the United States, and the cause they are engaged in, and to make returns to the board of war, the commander in chief, and the commander of the respective department, of the assistant commissaries by them respectively appointed, their several places of abode, the time of their appointment and dismission, and the post, place, magazine or district to which they are severally assigned, and that the deputy commissaries general of purchases and issues in the same district make similar returns to each other.

IV. That the commissary general of purchases shall superintend the deputy commissaries general of purchases, and assign to each a separate district, who shall constantly reside therein, and not make any purchases beyond the limits thereof; and every purchaser employed therein shall also have a certain district assigned him by the respective deputy commissary general, in which he shall reside, and beyond the limits of which he shall not be permitted to make any purchase, unless by special order of his superior, directing the quantity and quality of provisions so to be purchased beyond his limits, and informing such purchaser of the prices given by the stationed purchaser in the district to which he may be sent.

V. That the commissary general of purchases shall direct the deputy commissaries general in their respective districts to inform themselves and assistants, as nearly as may be, of the prices for which the articles, which they are to procure, may be purchased, and that neither they nor any of the said assistants employed under their direction, exceed such prices; and if any deputy commissary general of purchases shall neglect his duty, or be guilty of any fraud or misconduct in his office, the commissary general may suspend him, and shall immediately certify the same to congress, with the reasons for such suspention, and appoint a person to act in his stead with all the powers of a deputy commissary general, until the sense of congress shall be known thereon.

VI. That the present commissary general, by himself or his deputies, deliver unto the commissary general of issues, or his deputies or assistants, all and every kind of provisions and other public stores in the commissary general's department, that now are, or, at the time when such delivery shall be made, may be, in any of the posts, places, magazines and store houses belonging to the United States, taking duplicate receipts for the same, one set whereof, together with a general return of all stores so delivered to be sent to the board of treasury, that the commissary general of issues may be charged therewith.

VII. That it shall be the duty of the commissary general of purchases, with the assistance of the deputy commissaries general and assistant commissaries of purchases, to purchase all provisions and other necessaries allowed, or which may hereafter be allowed by congress to the troops of the United States, and deliver the commissary general of issues, or his deputies or assistants, in such quantities and at such places or magazines, as the commander in chief, or the commander in the respective department shall direct.

VIII. That the commissary general of issues shall direct the respective deputy commissaries general to station one of their assistants at every fort, post, place or magazine where provisions are or may be stored.

IX. That the commissary general of purchases shall furnish each of the deputy commissaries general and assistants with a book, in which is to be entered every purchase by them respectively made: and, that all the accounts may be kept in the same form, he shall cause the pages of such books to be divided into ten columns, in the first of which shall be entered the year, month and day in which any purchase is made; in the second, the names of the persons from whom; in the third, in what place; in the fourth, the species and quantity of provisions, and if live stock, the number, colour and natural marks; in the fifth, the artificial marks and number; in the sixth, the prices; in the seventh, the amount of the purchase money; in the eighth, ninth and tenth, the weight of the meat, hides and tallow of the live stock as hereafter directed: and the commissary general of issues shall furnish each of the issuing deputy commissaries general and assistants with a similar book, in which shall be entered all provisions received by them from the purchasers respectively, the first column to contain the time of receiving such provision; the second, the name of the purchaser; and in each of the other columns the entries before directed.

X. That each purchaser shall enter, in different pages of the said book, each species of provisions by him purchased, and, at the end of every month shall foot and transfer the said entries to a general account specifying the quantity, amount and average cost of each article, and shall also, in the course of the next succeeding month, send a copy of such account to the respective deputy commissary generals, who shall thereupon make out a monthly return of all the provisions purchased in his district, specifying the quantity, amount and average cost of each species, as before directed, together with a copy of each purchaser's accounts, to the board of war and commissary general of purchases, within the time limited as aforesaid.

(To be continued.)

ANNAPOLIS, JULY 22, 1777.

Maryland, Charles county, July 9, 1777.

Mr. PRINTER,

IN consequence of a very curious publication in your Gazette of the third instant, signed Hezekiah Magruder, which, with the impartial and discerning reader, I flatter myself has its due weight, though intended not only to disprove a matter of fact, but traduce the characters of some ladies to whom I am nearly connected; I request you will give this, the following depositions, &c. a place in your next paper.

Charles county, July 9, 1777.

Mrs. Sarah Dent, the wife of John Dent, Esq; Mrs. Anne Wilkinson, and Miss Elisabeth Tyler, made oath on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, that on the 8th of April, 1776, they, in company with Mrs. Mary

Magruder, Miſs Polly Cox, and Miſs Nancy Maxwell, dined with Mrs. Margaret Hutton, at her houſe in Prince-George's county; that after dinner the ſaid Mrs. Hutton gave for her toaſt, Peace and Plenty; that after ſitting ſome time, Mrs. Hutton ſaid, Ladies, let us finiſh the toaſt; upon which Mrs. Sarah Dent ſaid ſhe hoped it would not be diſagreeable to have a little addition to it, and drank, General Waſhington, as her toaſt, which Mrs. Hutton, inſtead of pledging, drank, A ſafe return to general Dent from the mouth of Patowmack. And as to Mrs. Hutton's giving Mrs. Sarah Dent the preference of a toaſt, or aſking her for one, or that Mrs. Hutton was deſired to give a toaſt, theſe deponents ſeverally declare, that no ſuch thing was mentioned, to the beſt of their knowledge and belief,

Before SAM. HANSON.

Whether Mrs. Hutton refuſed or not, to toaſt general Waſhington, or, in other words, whether ſhe be a tory or not, very little concerns the public, except her influence has been ſuch as to have vitiated Mr. Magruder's principles, who, I am informed, has neither ſigned the aſſociation preſcribed by this ſtate, nor enrolled himſelf in the militia, the principal criterion whereby we diſcriminate a whig from the moſt deteſtable of beings, a tory. But ſuch a being I cannot, in my conſcience, believe Mr. Magruder naturally to be, for theſe reaſons; He is a native of America, a branch of a family that has not been backward in our preſent conteſt with Great-Britain, in poſſeſſion of a tolerable ſhare of property in this ſtate, and, if the ſaid Margaret Hutton ſhould not marry again (which I believe will not happen) in all probability will enjoy all ſhe poſſeſſes.

JOHN DENT.

In CONGRESS.

Reſolved, Baltimore, *Feb.* 26, 1777.

THAT an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum be allowed on all ſums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed, on loan-office certificates, although ſuch certificates mention only an intereſt of four per centum per annum.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecr.

Annapolis, *April* 16, 1777.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. commiſſioner of the continental loan-office for this State, attends at the treaſurer's office, Annapolis, for the purpoſe of borrowing money agreeable to the above reſolve.

*** *Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office,*
LAWS of the LAST SESSION *of the General Aſſembly.*

Annapolis, June 4, 1777.

THE Printer of this GAZETTE is under the diſagreeable neceſſity of informing his Cuſtomers, that the extraordinary advance in the price of paper, and every other material for the printing buſineſs, obliges him to raiſe his price to fifteen ſhillings per annum, which he intends to charge from the beginning of February laſt.—Thoſe who diſapprove of this meaſure, are requeſted to give him immediate notice thereof, to ſettle and pay off their reſpective accounts to the preſent time, at the old price, and have their names ſtruck out.—Such as do not give him this notice, he ſhall conclude agree to the advanced price, and their papers will be continued and ſent accordingly.

Perſons ſubſcribing for this paper from the above date to be charged fifteen ſhillings the year, and to pay ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence at the time of entering.

LOST by LENDING,

By the PRINTER hereof,

SUNDRY volumes of the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the LOWER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND—The 5th volume of the MARYLAND GAZETTE—the PROCEEDINGS of the TUESDAY CLUB—BACON'S Laws, &c. &c.

Whoever has all or either of the above books, are deſired to ſend them to the Printing-Office, and the favour will be acknowledged.

July 16, 1777.

To be SOLD, at the Northampton Furnace, about ten miles from Baltimore-Town,

SALT-PANS of different ſizes; and will make agreeable to any orders ſent to the ſubſcriber. Salt-pans to be delivered, either at the furnace or griſt-wharf, by

HENRY HOWARD.

Severn-Ferry, near Annapolis, July 21, 1777.

To be SOLD,

AN Engliſh convict ſervant MAN, who underſtands plantation and farming buſineſs; he has three years and upwards to ſerve, is a healthy, able fellow, and ſold for no other fault than that of his being too much addicted to liquor.

JOHN RAWLINS.

July 24, 1777.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, at the houſe of major James Tootell, on the head of Severn, for ready continental or convention money, on Wedneſday the 6th day of Auguſt next, at 12 o'clock,

SEVEN very likely NEGROES, conſiſting of four men, one woman, one boy thirteen years old, and one girl about nine years old.

W2 JOSHUA LACKLAND.

Annapolis, July 22, 1777.

ALL perſons indebted to me on judgments of court heretofore obtained, and which remain unſettled, and on bond, note, or open account, are hereby required to make immediate payment. Thoſe who neglect to do ſo will oblige me to bring ſuits againſt them in a very ſhort time, without further notice.

3W THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

NECESSITY obliges me to requeſt all perſons indebted from the ſale of the eſtate of Thomas Stockett, late of Anne-Arundel county, whether by bond, note, or open account, to come and make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given. Thoſe who neglect the above requeſt may depend on having ſuits commenced againſt them, by the firſt day of September next, without reſpect to perſons.

3W T. N. STOCKETT, Executor.

South-River, July 22, 1777.

ON Friday the 20th of June laſt, I purchaſed a dull ſorrel pacing ſtallion, three years old, of one Bennet Thompſon, from St. Mary's county, for four pounds currency, at the houſe of Mrs. Jemima Selby, for her uſe; and on the 12th of July I ſaw an advertiſement iſſued by Arthur Thompſon, brother to Bennet Thompſon, of forty dollars reward to any perſon who would ſecure the ſaid horſe, which I took up from Mrs. Selby as ſtolen, and kept him in my poſſeſſion till the 13th of July, when one Ignatius Edwards came to Mrs. Selby and enquired for ſuch a horſe; upon which I told him I had taken him up, and would deliver him to the owner for forty dollars reward. This Edwards, in the preſence of ſome reputable people, deſired I would keep the horſe till the 21ſt of July, and I ſhould be paid the reward, and the money I gave for the horſe; but he, the ſaid Edwards, and Arthur Thompſon, coming before the time affixed, denied paying the reward for this horſe, which Arthur Thompſon confeſſes to be his property. I declined delivering the horſe. I deſire the ſaid Arthur Thompſon would pay, agreeable to his advertiſement, and take the horſe from me, or elſe I ſhall take every ſtep that the law directs me in to ſell the ſaid horſe.

W2 EUGENE FERRIS.

Baltimore, July 16, 1777.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from capt. Jacob Brice's company, of the 3d regiment of Maryland troops, commanded by col. M. Giſt, the two following men, viz.

JOHN DUNBAR, an Iriſhman, five feet ſix inches high, dark complexion, ſhort black curling hair, has a black eye, which he got lately by fighting, and a black patch above his eye: Had on a blue coat, torn on the right ſhoulder, a light coloured cloth jacket with gold vellum holes, buckſkin breeches worked on the front, white cotton ſtockings, pumps, and ſilver buckles, and wears his hat like a ſailor.

WILLIAM SALLY, an Iriſhman, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, fair complexion, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, light hair tied behind, and likewiſe has a black eye: Had on a ſhort brown jacket with metal buttons, buckſkin breeches, white yarn ſtockings, long quartered pumps, and ſilver buckles, has his hat cocked in the military taſte, and has much the appearance of a ſoldier.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid deſerters, and confines them in any gaol in the United States, ſhall have the above reward, or twenty dollars for each, and if brought to Baltimore, all reaſonable charges paid, by

JACOB BRICE, captain.

Annapolis, July 23, 1777.

DESERTED from the detachment of the 2d Maryland regiment, under my command, now in this city, the following men, viz.

THOMAS MEEKS, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high: Had on a brown coat faced with buff, and lives ſomewhere in Charles county. He deſerted the 21ſt inſtant.

CHRISTIAN MINGOES, about forty years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high: Had on a blue coat faced with white: He is a Dutchman, and is ſuppoſed to be gone either to Cambridge on the Eaſtern ſhore, or to Frederick county. He deſerted yeſterday.

Alſo Levin Prichard, Thomas Parrympre, Thomas Noble White, Henry R. White, Iſaac Denſton, William Holſton, and William Blanch, who deſerted ſome time ago, and are well known in their reſpective counties, viz. Dorcheſter, Somerſet, Worceſter, and Talbot. A reward of ten dollars each will be paid for Meeks and Mingoes, and eight dollars for each of the others.

RICH. GRACE, Lieut. 2d M. R.

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, ſome time in March laſt, a NEGRO man, named JACK, commonly called Jack Gutrick, formerly belonged to col. Hooe, of Charles county, and ſold by him to Dr. Walter Jenifer, of ſaid county; he is a ſhort, well ſet fellow, remarkable thick lips. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negro, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have ten pounds; if delivered at Northampton Furnace, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

Captain CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. Whoever may happen to take ſaid negro are deſired to confine him well in irons.

COMMITTED to Queen-Anne's county gaol, on the 20th of June, as a deſerter, one Rowland Harris, who ſays he belongs to capt. William Sandford's company of the ſecond Virginia regiment, commanded by colonel Spotſwood; who hereby is requeſted to ſend his order for him.

W. WRIGHT, Sheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Mr. John Lane, near Pig-Point, Anne-Arundel county, a ſmall bright bay mare, about thirteen hands high, ſix or ſeven years old, two white feet, a long ſwitch tail, and a lump upon her noſe. Whoever owns the ſaid mare, and will come and pay coſts and charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber,

STEPHEN DORSEY.

THERE is in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, an old ſorrel horſe, that lately belonged to Mr. Joſeph Brattear, who ſold ſaid horſe to one Mrs. Simſon; he is about 14 hands high, a ſorrel white mane and tail, creſtfallen, branded on the near thigh RP. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JEREMIAH BELT.

July 9, 1777.

ALL perſons indebted, on open account, to the copartnerſhip of JAMES DICK and STEWART, or to either of them, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame by payment, or to ſettle and give bonds for their debts, with ſecurity, where required, which will ſave all further trouble, as, if this requeſt is not ſoon complied with, ſuits will be commenced without farther notice.—Attendance will be given on every Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday, at the ſubſcriber's ſtore at Annapolis, and on Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, at his houſe in London-Town.

tf JAMES DICK.

ANY perſon or perſons, who will undertake the STOCKING of MUSKETS for this STATE, may have any number, and all the materials found, by applying to

JOHN SHAW, Annapolis.

Wanted, a quantity of OLD BRASS, for which a good price will be given.

Annapolis, July 16, 1777.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform all perſons indebted to THOMAS HARWOOD and JOHN BRICE, or to himſelf, that conſtant attendance will be given in the LOAN OFFICE at Annapolis, for the purpoſe of receiving payment or ſatisfactory ſettlements, for all monies due them, and, as long indulgences have been given them, hopes regard will be paid to this notice, as it may prevent a great deal of trouble, and will very much oblige their

Humble ſervant,

tf THO. HARWOOD, jun.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the truſtees of Meſſrs. BARNES and RIDGATE will make a ſecond dividend among their creditors, under the truſt deed, on the ſecond Tueſday of Auguſt next, in Port-Tobacco, at which time and place the ſaid creditors are deſired to attend, to receive their reſpective proportions.

Piſcataway, July 1, 1777.

For SALE,

MY lot in Piſcataway: The improvements thereon are, a dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, thirty by eighteen, two rooms below, and two above, a fine cellar the dimenſions of the houſe, a ſtable thirty by fourteen, a ſtory and a half high, and an old ſtore-houſe, new covered about three years ago, and with a ſmall expence may be made either a convenient ſtore-houſe or kitchen; the lot is incloſed with locuſt poſts and oak paling, and contains near an acre. Part of the price may be made eaſy to the purchaſer, on giving proper ſecurity, with intereſt

tf ALEX. HAMILTON.

Annapolis, May 12, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

THE term of the COPARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, having expired on the firſt day of January laſt, and the preſent cruel and unjuſt war proſecuting by Great-Britain againſt the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the ſame; notice is hereby given, that by mutual conſent the ſaid PARTNERSHIP was diſſolved on that day accordingly: it is neceſſary, therefore, our affairs be ſettled; wherefore we earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

——— from ſuch conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet ſuch as have it not in their power immediately to ſettle their open accounts by payment, are, for the laſt time, deſired to ſettle the ſame by bonds.

That branch of the buſineſs in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his paſt conduct will, we hope, ſufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to ſettle. tf

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

TICKETS
IN THE
AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY
WILL BE SOLD BY
WALLACE AND DAVIDSON
IN
ANNAPOLIS,
Until the 11th day of Auguſt next, and no longer.

June 30, 1777.

To be SOLD on the premiſes, at public vendue, on the 22d day of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, by the ſubſcriber, living in the Fork of Gunpowder,

HIS dwelling PLANTATION, containing eight hundred and thirty-three acres and a half of good land, divided into ſeven fields, and each field well watered; about thirty acres of meadow now in graſs, one hundred more may be made; a well finiſhed brick houſe, fifty feet long, and twenty-three wide, two ſtories high, with a cellar in two apartments; alſo a brick office adjoining the dwelling-houſe, fifteen feet by twelve, with a good lodging room above; a ſtore-houſe with a good cellar, good kitchen, barn, and other out-houſes, in good repair, with two large orchards of good fruit, a well paled in garden, with a brick green houſe therein; a fine, healthy, pleaſant ſituation, about eighteen miles from Baltimore-Town, twelve from Joppa, and five from the church, convenient to ſeveral merchant-mills, the fartheſt not more than four miles diſtant.—The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes may ſee the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcriber living thereon.

W3 BENJAMIN BOYCE.

July 1, 1777.

LAND for SALE.

ABOUT three hundred acres of good land, lying in Calvert county, about four miles from Lower-Marlborough, five from Hunting-Town, and within two and a half of a good landing on Patuxent river: On the land is a good dwelling-houſe, new barn, corn-houſe, ſome other ſmall houſes, a paled garden, and a good apple orchard; plenty of wood and timber, and a great quantity of good meadow may be made with little trouble. My ſon will attend on the premiſes, from the 1ſt to the 15th of Auguſt next, in order to treat with any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe.

W3 WILLIAM HICKMAN.

Lower Marlborough Academy, June 18, 1777.

THE TUTORS of this ACADEMY, considering the difficulty of procuring convenient BOARD for the STUDENTS, and the high price thereof, and desirous of applying some remedy to the inconvenience, and thereby render the seminary under their care as extensively useful as possible, have, by the advice of a number of the trustees, provided a proper and convenient boarding-house for the reception of such young gentlemen as shall choose to reside therein, on the following plan, viz.—Every student to provide his bed and bedding, and upon his admittion, to pay the sum of fifteen pounds into the hands of the tutors, to be expended in procuring provisions and other necessaries for house-keeping; that the whole expence of boarding be equally levied on all the students, at the expiration of the year; and that just and regular accounts be kept by one of the tutors, to be open to the inspection of the friends of any of the students.—By this plan it is expected that the price of board will not only be considerably reduced, but that great advantages will accrue to the students from being constantly under the eye of the tutors.—Provision will be taken at the current price, if delivered at the boarding house, for the proportion of any of the boarders, or any part of it. The Latin and Greek languages, and all the most useful and ornamental sciences, are taught in this academy, at the moderate price of five pounds per annum, by

STEPHEN B. BALCH, A. B. of Nassau-Hall.
THOMAS LLOYD, of Trinity college, Dublin.

And the English language, writing and arithmetic, at forty shillings per annum, by JOHN NICHOLES.

Maryland, Prince-George's county, June 25, 1777.

WHEREAS there is a report prevailing, somewhat to the prejudice of the character of Mrs. Margaret Hutton—which report says, that on the 9th of April, A. D. 1776, at her own table, Mrs. Hutton called on a lady for a toast—and on "General Washington" being given, peremptorily refused to drink it. This I aver to be an atrocious lie, and therefore take upon me to clear up the aspersion, by setting things in their true colours, as received from Mrs. Hutton herself, and other ladies who were present at the time. Mrs. Hutton was visited, the day abovementioned, by several ladies, among others, the lady of a general; the preference was given her; she was called on, and gave, "General Washington," which was by all the company, without exception, drank. Mrs. Hutton was then desired to give a toast; her reply was, "We will leave politics and public toasts for gentlemen, and wish for 'Peace and Quietness,' for I hate spinning." The reason why this matter had not been set to rights earlier is, the persons concerned were, till within a few days last past, ignorant of such a matter having been rumoured. w6 HEZEKIAH MAGRUDER.

WANTED,

A MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a person may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer.

Annapolis, June 18, 1777.

STRAYED from the plantation of Richard Burland, on the north side of Severn river, about five or six weeks ago, a large valuable red COW, with remarkable large horns, which grow almost upright; she gave milk when she went away, and may be known in the neighbourhood by her having a very short tail. Any person who will deliver her at the plantation from whence she strayed, shall receive 20s. reward. tf

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STOLEN or strayed, some time before Christmas last, from Dr. Alexander Hamil. Smith's lot, in Frederick-Town, a dark bay HORSE, near fourteen hands high, paces and trots, branded on the near buttock and shoulder SB, the brand on his buttock not very perceivable, some part of one of his hind hoofs white. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to Dr. Alexander Hamil. Smith, in Frederick-Town, shall receive six dollars reward, and if brought home to the subscriber, living near Herring-Bay, eight dollars.

w6 SAMUEL BIRCKHEAD.

Alexandria, April 26, 1777.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending the following prisoners, who made their escape last night, about 12 o'clock, viz.

BARTLETT GOODRICH, James Parker, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Josiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Duncan. It is expected they crossed the river Potowmack, as several horses are missing from Alexandria. The four first were inhabitants of or near Norfolk borough, Virginia.

Whoever apprehends the said prisoners, shall be paid the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

tf ABRAHAM BURFORD.

June 18, 1777.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last Monday morning, from Bush-Creek Forge, near Frederick-Town, two NEGRO men, viz.

TOM, a country born fellow, about 33 or 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin faced, he formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Johnson, late of Leonard's-Creek, in Calvert county; had on and with him two felt hats, country linen shirt and trousers, a blue jacket without sleeves, figured with white.

MILBEY, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, not very black, was lately purchased of Mr. Samuel Wilkins, of Princess-Anne, in Somerset county; had on a country linen shirt, old country cloth breeches, shoes lately soaled.

They were both seen at Mansfield's, on their way, as supposed, to Annapolis or Calvert county, though they may probably separate, and each make for the place he came from.

Five pounds for taking up and securing them, or fifty shillings for either.

ROGER JOHNSON.

May 6, 1777.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is compleatly finished, and now at work, where he sells NAIL RODS of all sorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

tf WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. A number of NAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

TAKEN up in Patuxent-River, about the first of June last, a six hogshead FLAT, with a ring-bolt in her stem. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

w4 JAMES SMITH.

June 7, 1777.

To be LET, and may be possessed immediately.

THE HOUSE lately belonging to the Rev. Mr. Neil, and where Beal Bordley, Esq; last dwelt, with a garden and several acres of fine grass grounds adjoining; a very convenient brick kitchen, two rooms below and two above, and pantry; a coach-house, two stables, and a fowl-house: The whole in such order as to make it a very agreeable place of retreat for a genteel family. The farm belonging to the house may be rented with it for the next year, to commence from the first day of January. The situation is uncommonly pleasant, on Wye river, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. Good oysters to be got not far off; and fishing by the seine, weir and angle, and fowling, both at the door.

For the terms apply to EDWARD TILGHMAN, living about seven miles below Queen's-Town, and contiguous to the premises.—There is a large apple-orchard. 6w

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THE managers of the Lower Marlborough Academy LOTTERY have been obliged to postpone the drawing for a few weeks, on account of the small-pox prevailing in the neighbourhood of the school. The drawing will begin as soon as attendance can be given with safety to such as have not had that disorder, of which the public shall have notice in this Gazette. There are some tickets yet in the hands of the managers for sale.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777.

THE subscriber, having the management of the TAN-YARD belonging to this state, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of sound green or dried hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the best price paid for shoe thread, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

May 2, 1777.

To be SOLD,

A LEASE, for twenty years, of a lot of ground, containing two acres and one perch, whereon there is a good dwelling-house with six rooms, three of them have fire-places, a good kitchen, a stable, a chair-house, a meat-house, and other convenient houses, a good cellar the length of the house, a large garden and yard well paled in: It is pleasantly situated on Patowmack river, about half a mile from Nanjemoy warehouses. There are about sixty acres of land all in wood, which he will sell to the person that buys the lot; it lies convenient for fire-wood. By applying to the subscriber, near Maryland-Point, on Patowmack river, may know the terms.

tf ROBERT KNOX.

Annapolis, June 3, 1777.

BROKE GAOL last night, the following prisoners, viz.

THOMAS BYRNE, committed on suspicion of forgery, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, long visaged, black short hair: Had on, when he made his escape, a felt hat, red silk handkerchief spotted with white, an old blue coat with short skirts, a light coloured cloth jacket, regimental made, with buttons marked $\frac{M}{2}$ country made shoes, with a remarkable small pair of brass buckles in them.

NEGRO JEM, under sentence of death, about five feet nine inches high, between fifty and sixty years of age, and has a lump on his forehead something like a wen: Had on, when he made his escape, a light-coloured coat, turned up with white.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, committed for want of security for his good behaviour, about 30 years of age, 5 feet ten inches high, has short light coloured hair, is of a ruddy complexion, and has thick lips: He is much given to liquor, and when intoxicated therewith is exceedingly abusive.—Any person who apprehends any of the above persons, and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall receive five pounds reward for any or each of them.

Also committed to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man, named ISAAC, formerly the property of the above Joseph Williams, and says he belongs to Benjamin Darby, of Montgomery county. His master is hereby requested to take him away and pay charges.

tf THOMAS DEALE, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Calvert county, June 18, 1777.

RAN away, the first of last month, a negro man, named WILL, of a yellowish complexion, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high: Had on an old white country kersey wove waistcoat and breeches, and an osnabrig shirt. He was seen, about three weeks ago, in the neighbourhood of London-Town, and was then on his way to Baltimore.—Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that he may be had again, may receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

tf BENJ. MACKALL 4th.

WANTED,

By the PUBLIC,

A NUMBER OF

LABOURERS.

Apply to MAJOR FULFORD.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

July 2, 1777.

DESERTED from the ship DEFENCE, on Sunday the 29th ult. the two following men:

RICHARD HARDING, a Londoner, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, pock-marked, full-faced, and from his speaking appears to be a sensible, manly fellow, he is one of the men who were pressed on board the frigate but discharged afterwards: Had on, when he went away, a short green sailor's jacket, thin linen breeches and white thread stockings, a small round hat with a stone buckle, and other cloaths, and may probably change his dress; he had a pair of silver shoe and knee buckles, which it is likely he may sell, as he has no money, unless some has been advanced him by some privateer's man. He served his time with Thomas Pritchett, near M'Gruder's mill, about 12 miles from George-Town, Patowmack.

JOHN FLANNAGAN, an Irishman, but by his tongue would be taken for an American, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has long dark hair tied behind, sore eyes, and is a little bruised: Had on, when he deserted, a blue jacket, long trousers, new shoes and stockings, a flapped hat, and is a well-built strong fellow.

Whoever will secure the above men, and send them to the ship Defence, or inform the officers thereof, so that they may send for them, shall have the above reward, or thirty dollars for each, and reasonable charges paid. GEORGE COOK, Commander.

N. B. As two or three horses were missing in Annapolis the night they deserted, it is probable they may have stolen them to facilitate their escape.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ship Defence, July 8, 1777.

WHEREAS LEVIN WALTER, and GILBERT VANSICLE, received a furlough each, in May last, for the term of ten days, and as they have not yet returned, the above reward is offered, as further said below: Levin Walter was born in Accomack county, on the eastern shore, and received his furlough to go there, is well made, about twenty-four years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, round faced, of a fair complexion, brown hair curled, and of few words: Had on, when he went away, a half worn castor hat, a light-coloured wilton coat and breeches, striped waistcoat, country thread stockings, old shoes and buckles.——Gilbert Vanfickle, born in New-York government, but for some time since has lived near Vienna on the eastern shore, and received his furlough to go there, a spare man, about six feet high, 34 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, black hair short and streight: Had on, when he went away, a coase felt hat, a black jasket, and a pair of sail canvas trousers, old shoes and buckles. Whoever takes up the aforesaid men, and delivers them to the commanding officer on board the ship Defence, or secures them in the gaol at Annapolis, and (if the ship is absent from Annapolis) gives notice to the honourable council, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for either of them thirty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid.

3w VACHEL YATES, lieut. mar.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, July 16, 1777.

DESERTED, from captain William Brown's company of matrosses, a certain JOSEPH WORPH, a matross in said company; enlisted the 10th of June last, obtained leave of absence for a few days, and never returned: He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 19 years of age, thin visage, dark straight hair, dark complexion, has a sore on one of his legs; he lives near Snowdens iron-works, on Patuxent.—Whoever takes up said deserter, and brings him to the subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward.

W. BROWN, Capt.

N. B. If the said Joseph Worph should come in and deliver himself up within eight days from this date, then he will be favoured, and treated as a good soldier.

W. B.

St. Mary's county, July 4, 1777.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on Wednesday the 18th of June last, a dull sorrel pacing STONE-HORSE, about 14 hands high, three years old, has a feather on each jaw, and has lost his left eye. A reward of forty dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said horse to me, living near St. Clement's-Bay, or secure him so that I may get him again.

w8 ARTHUR THOMPSON.

Charles county sc. June 25, 1777.

MR. Richard Brandt brought before me a small flea-bitten horse, taken up as a stray; both his ears are cropped, branded on the near shoulder with three diamonds, and on the other, with something like a woman's stirrup. 3w SAMUEL HANSON.

June 25, 1777.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Patapsco slitting-mill, a convict servant man, named SAMUEL WRIGHT, by trade a millwright, but can turn his hands to almost any sort of business, thirty-eight years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very swarthy complexion, black curling hair, much given to liquor: Had on a frize waistcoat without sleeves, leather breeches, half worn shoes, country linen shirt, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have, if taken ten miles from home, three pounds; if twenty miles, five pounds, if forty miles, seven pounds, and, if out of the province, the above reward.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

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